



**U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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**KILLCOHOOK BIRD REFUGE
ESTABLISHED BY PRESIDENT**

**Executive Order Adds One More to
the Areas Where Wild Fowl
Have Sanctuary**

By Executive order of February 3, President Roosevelt established the Killcohook Migratory Bird Refuge on areas acquired by the War Department adjacent to Fort Mott, N. J. This, the latest of a series of inviolate sanctuaries for wild fowl established under authorization of the Migratory Bird Conservation Act of 1929, and administered by the Bureau of Biological Survey, U. S. Department of Agriculture, is the first Federal migratory-bird refuge in New Jersey, and also the first in Delaware.

The area of the new refuge embraces approximately 1,440 acres nearly surrounding, but excluding, the Fort Mott Military Reservation and the adjacent Finns Point National Cemetery, both of which are in Salem County, New Jersey. The refuge itself, however, by reason of the interstate boundary at this point, is situated both in Salem County, New Jersey, and in Newcastle County, Delaware.

Establishment of this refuge resulted from cooperation between the Department of Agriculture and the War Department. The tract embraces areas

of land and water acquired by the War Department several years ago to be used as a place to deposit spoil being dredged from the channel of the Delaware River. Though the dredging operations will continue, the area of the refuge is so extensive that it will be attractive to migratory birds for many years. Most of the refuge consists of water and marshland. Adjoining the marsh area at present is a very large pool of quiet water created by the construction of the Killcohook Dike and the Bulkhead Bar Dike, the former extending down the Delaware River from a jetty light and the other eastward from the light. Within the limits of this pool, which constitutes nearly one third of the refuge, migratory birds congregate in great numbers, spring and fall.

In addition to offering waterfowl a splendid place to rest and feed, the new refuge is within the nesting range of the black duck. "It is anticipated," says Paul G. Redington, Chief of the Biological Survey, "that the area will not only prove to be a sanctuary for the waterfowl within an extensive region where there are now no refuges, but will also offer opportunity to rear more ducks than ever before by reason of the protection given. It should also serve to increase public interest in wild-fowl conservation by reason of its ready accessibility and because many motorists visit Fort Mott and the Finns Point National Cemetery."
